

## THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22.

**Errata.**—In yesterday's Tribune, the *Loco-Foco* proposition of the Sun was printed *proposition*. In speaking of Mr. Stillwell's appointment, we said he had *appointed*, through his reversal, *unintended* integrity and a *manly heart*, but it was printed *part*.

**Several Complaints have been made at the Office.**—Of Carriers calling twice for the payment for the Tribune. We have made inquiries and have ascertained that several carriers of the late *Democrat*, since the stopping of that paper, have been serving the Tribune to their subscribers among whom were a number who had likewise subscribed for this paper. To prevent mistakes, we would inform subscribers in the Second and Fourth Wards especially, that our Carriers in those Wards do not carry the *Democrat*.

**All persons who want back numbers of the Tribune.**—Whether one, two, three, or a full set, are requested to call at or send to this office for them *immediately*. We can supply them now; we may or may not be able to do so to-morrow and next day. We have printed a small number over on paper to accommodate our friends, and will cheerfully do so as long as we can. "Be wise today."

**To our Friends down town.**—For the convenience of our friends in the First Ward, we have arranged with Mr. J. W. Hale of the Merchants' News-Rooms in Wall near Pearl-street, to receive subscriptions and communications for THE TRIBUNE. A box will always be open there for the friends of our friends from 8 A.M. till dark every week-day, and those wishing to be served, with the paper will please leave their names with Mr. Hale. Single copies always for sale at his News-Room. Price, One Cent.

**Our Subscribers will please pay the Carriers** expense per week, and consider themselves patronizing us by dealing with them only. We sell our papers to the Carriers, and look to them only for payment. We do not desire pay in advance from City Subscribers.

## SCOTCH BANKING.

The *Journal of Commerce* constantly holds up to the admiration of its readers the Scotch System of Banking. Very well. We do not object to that system for Scotland; let us see whether it is equally well adapted to this Country—or rather, whether the *Journal* allows us to see the whole system, or only a part of it.

Of course, we need not state that Scotland is a part of Great Britain—as completely so as the Counties West of Cayuga, are of this State. In point of fact, Scotland is more intimately connected with England and with London than our Western Counties are with the Eastern and with this City. Now that England has a National Bank, and that its influence is potent throughout the realm, but especially throughout the Island of Great Britain, is a fact of pretty general notoriety. Where then, is the basis of the *Journal's* argument? 'Scotland,' that paper asserts, 'gets along very well with a system of free [local] Banking.' Granted; but does she do this in the absence of a National Bank? Not a whit more so than New-York was without such a Bank in 1830; not a particle more than Western New-York would be without a National Bank if one were now located in this City. The *Journal* strains its premises to reach its conclusion.

The truth is that the Exchanges and Currency of Scotland are not only regulated by a National Bank, but her Banks, so much lauded, rests upon it as a basis. The notes of the Bank of England are a legal tender from the Scotch Banks to their creditors; in case of a panic and a run, local or general, these Banks apply at once to the Bank of England, and are sustained by loans of its paper, with which they meet the run. It would be marvelous if the Banks of a mainly Agricultural and but slightly Commercial country could not stand under such circumstances.

But do the facts cited by the *Journal* meet in any sense the great question now agitating this country? Do the Banks of Scotland ever aspire to furnish more than a local currency? Will their notes pass freely as currency even two days' ride South of Edinburgh? How would they undertake to transfer some millions of Government funds from London and Liverpool to Quebec, Gibraltar and Calcutta, if required to be so distributed? As local Banks, they doubtless do very well; as a local system, Scotch Banking may be a very good one, and doubtless is for Scotland; that it would require some modification to adapt it to the wants of this country is very probable.

The *Journal* applies incorrectly—we do not say, by design—its citations from eminent British writers on this subject. The Bank of England and that of Ireland enjoy a monopoly of the right to issue and circulate paper money within certain limits—that of England, we believe, is allowed the privilege in London and for sixty-five miles in every direction. Against this monopoly many eminent writers have urged weighty objections. Every one can see that while the Bank of England remains what it is, and the relations between England and Ireland as they now are, a National Bank of Ireland is an absurdity, and if a monopoly an inexcusable oppression. So much and no more is asserted in the *Journal's* quotation from Sir Henry Parnell. The quotation from McCulloch avers simply that the system of local Banking existing in Scotland is better than that which prevails in England. To all this we have no objection. Yet, under the skillful manipulation of the *Journal*, these eminent political economists are made to appear as authorities against the propriety of any National Bank. Is this candid?

**An Expert Swindler.**—A swindling operation of the most audacious kind was recently perpetrated in Cincinnati, by means of which the Lafayette Bank of that city was 'done out' of \$13,000 by some villain who has so far escaped. It appears that about the last of March, Mr. Gano, the Cashier of the Lafayette Bank received a letter by mail, purporting to be from the Commercial Bank of New-Orleans enclosing half a certificate of deposit in favor of W. M. Parker, of London, to the amount of \$13,000, and requesting him to deliver that sum to Mr. Parker upon the presentation of the first half. On the 30th of April Mr. Parker made his appearance, presented the first half certificate and received the other, which was found to correspond, and sold the same to the Commercial Bank, receiving the notes of that Bank in payment. Mr. Gano had duly acknowledged the receipt of the above letter, and not the slightest suspicion was excited until the 15th inst. when Mr. G. received a letter from the Cashier of the New-Orleans Bank stating that he had no knowledge of any such letter; that he had received one from the Bank of Kentucky upon a similar transaction and presumed fraud had been practiced.

The person who represents Mr. Parker is a small man with brown or auburn hair, rather broad forehead and keen expression of countenance. As a liberal reward will doubtless be offered, any one who detects the rogue will be well paid.

**The Mormons.**—The Corner Stone of the great Mormon Temple (that is to be) at Nauvoo, Illinois, was laid on the 6th inst. in presence of seven or eight thousand persons, and the Nauvoo Military Legion, consisting of six hundred and fifty men. The Warsaw (Ill.) World, says: "Mr. Rigdon officiated at the laying of the chief corner stone, and addressed the assembly in a very energetic manner in a speech of about an hour's length. On the whole, the exercises passed off with the utmost order, without accident or the slightest disturbance. Gen. Bennett commanded the Legion, under the direction of the Prophet, and acquitted himself in a truly officer-like manner."

John I. Mason is the Opposition candidate for Congress in the 15th (Fredericktown) District, late F. Thomas's; Edward A. Lynch is the Whig candidate. The contest will be a very close one.

Mr. O. B. Price, author of several original and excellent treatises on Grammar, will commence a Course of Lectures on that Science this evening at 74 Chambers street. See advertisement.

## VIRGINIA.

An election for Members of Congress, and of the State Legislature takes place throughout Virginia to-day. The intense political excitement of last year has been succeeded, not unaturally, by a very general apathy, which will ensure a light vote in all but a few sharply contested Districts and Counties. The accession of Mr. Tyler to the Presidency, and the perplexity which attends the efforts of some of the fair-splitting, see-sawing politicians for which Virginia is so famous, to determine their own longitude and bearings, somewhat complicate and confuse the aspects of the canvass; but, so far as we have been able to judge, the probability now is that the result will be nearly a drawn battle.

At present, the Van Buren or opposition party have a divided ascendancy in the Congressional Delegation, while the Senate is equally divided—10 to 10—and the House of Delegates is Whig. In the next Legislature, the Senate is pretty certain to be Whig, the House of Delegates is doubtful, and the Congressional Delegation is most likely to exhibit a small Van Buren majority.

We believe the election of the following Whigs to Congress is very nearly certain:

FRANCIS MALLORY, from Norfolk—not opposed.  
HENRY A. WISE, from Accomac—ditto.  
JOHN M. BOTT, from Richmond City—faintly opposed.  
CUTHBERT POWELL, from Loudoun, a strong Whig District.

GEORGE W. SUMMERS, from Kenawha—not opposed.  
RICHARD W. BARTON, from Frederick—a Whig District.  
JAMES GARLAND or Gov. GILMER, from Alleghenier.

WILLIAM L. GOGGIN, from Bedford—strongly Whig.  
JOHN TALLAFERRO, from the Northern Neck District.  
A. H. H. STUART, from Augusta—a Whig District.

Total, 10 out of 21. The three last are not out of danger, but to balance accidents, we hope for the success of

JOHN HILL (present Member) in the Buckingham District—Van Buren last fall.

VINCENT WITCHER, Pittsylvania; slightly do.

ROBERT B. COBURN, Caroline, or else R. M. T. HUNTER, who is about one-third Whig.

We shall be very well satisfied with 10 Whigs in the Delegation, including one or two crooked ones. The new Senate will probably stand 17 Whig to 14 V. B.—the House as the fortunes of this day shall decide.

We have made arrangements to receive early and authentic advices from different sections.

The candidates for Congress, with the vote of the several Districts for President last November, are as follows:

Districts.	Administration.	Vote for Har.	Opposition.	do. V. B.
I. Francis Mallory	.....	2105	No opposition	.....
II. Robert R. Collier	.....	1061	George B. Carey	.....
III. No opposition	.....	892	John W. Jones	.....
IV. R. H. Bapitt	.....	1110	William O. Goode	.....
V. John Hill	.....	1323	Edmund W. Hubbard	.....
VI. Vincent Witcher	.....	2016	Walter Coles	.....
VII. William L. Goggin	.....	2141	Archibald Stuart	.....
VIII. Henry A. Wise	.....	2008	No opposition	.....
IX. Robert B. Coburn	.....	1138	Robt M. T. Hunter	.....
X. John Tallafarro	.....	1416	Robert O. Grayson	.....
XI. John M. Botts	.....	1846	Clawson W. Goodrich	.....
XII. Jas. Garland (Cons.)	.....	2199	T. W. Gilmer	.....
XIII. Alex. Payson	.....	1373	Lincoln Banks	.....
XIV. No Whig candidate.	.....	1918	Benj. F. Shriver	.....
XV. Richard W. Barton	.....	3103	William Lucas	.....
XVI. G. T. Barlee	.....	1692	James M. H. Beale	.....
XVII. John C. Smith	.....	1312	Samuel C. Williams	.....
XVIII. John W. C. Watson	.....	2293	Samuel Modett	.....
XIX. George W. Summers	.....	3164	James McDowell	.....
XX. Augustine J. Smith	.....	3149	Geo. W. Hopkins	.....
XXI. No candidate	.....	3192	No opposition	.....
			Samuel L. Hays	.....
			Lewis Stearns	.....

Members of the last Congress.

ALABAMA.—Benjamin Reynolds has been nominated for Congress by the Opposition in the Tusculum District, Alabama, in place of Hon. David Hubbard, declined. The General Ticket of each party is nearly complete as follows:

Districts.	Opposition, or V. B.	Administration, or Whig.
I. Jeremiah Clemens	.....	John A. Rather
II. Benjamin Reynolds	.....	John M. Lewis
III. Wm. W. Payne	.....	George W. Crabb
IV. Dixon H. Lewis	.....	Henry W. Hilliard
V. Benjamin G. Shields	.....	James Dellett

Mr. Clemens was nominated by a Convention, but declined on account of dissatisfaction expressed by the friends of R. Chapman. A new nomination is to be made. Mr. Rather is proposed but not settled as the Whig candidate.

## New-York Legislature.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted authorizing the printing of a copy of the report of the American Institute, for each school district library in the State.

The bill respecting the Receivers of Moneyed Corporations was read a third time and passed.

The bill for the promotion of Agriculture was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, but the Committee rose without taking any question.

**Court of Errors.**—At 12 o'clock the Senate took a recess and the Court was opened. The Lieut. Governor, Chancellor, and twenty-three Senators present. After hearing and disposing of a single motion the Court was adjourned to the first Tuesday in May. The Senate then resumed its Legislative business, and shortly after adjourned.

In ASSEMBLY, on Monday evening, the debate on Mr. Swackhamer's resolution relative to the McLeod correspondence, and on the proposed amendment of Mr. Hoffman, was resumed and continued by Messrs. Howley, Grout, and O'Sullivan, until the adjournment.

On Tuesday, bills were passed for the relief of Trinity Church, in relation to Christ Church, Oswego, to incorporate the New-York Bible and Prayer-book Society, and for other objects of a local or private nature.

A resolution was offered and adopted, that the Commissioners appointed to settle the disputes between the landlord and tenants of the manor of Rensselaerswick, report their proceedings to the House.

A recess was taken till half-past three, in order then to continue the consideration of Mr. Swackhamer's resolution relative to McLeod.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.**

April 16, 1841.  
DUTCHESS.—Edward A. Barnols of Poughkeepsie, examiner in chancery in place of Virgil D. Bostwick.

CORDELL.—Charles Cook of Homer, judge of the county courts in place of Jarvis K. Pike, resigned, to take effect on and after the 1st day of June next.

LIVERPOOL.—James H. Fitzhugh of Mount Morris, judge of the county courts, in place of William J. Finley, deceased.

EPHRAIM COVE of Genesee, notary public, from the 5th day of May next, re-appointed.

WILLIAM H. McDONALD of Lima, inspector of beef and pork, in place of George C. Cook.

WILLIAM D. MORGAN of Mount Morris, inspector of beef and pork, in place of Jonathan Richardson.

BEAUMONT F. HAWKINS of Sparta, examiner in chancery, in place of George Hastings.

AMOS A. HANCOCK of Genesee, examiner in chancery, in place of Benjamin C. Cook.

AMOS DANN of Avon, examiner in chancery, in place of William H. C. Hosmer.

WAYNE.—Cyrus Leonard of Palmyra, inspector of sole leather.

**Accident.**—A distressing accident occurred on board the Steamboat Gen. Brady, on Thursday last, as she was approaching the landing at Cincinnati. A gentleman named Chatfield had gone on board, and while stepping across the shaft, the engines being still in motion, his foot slipped, and throwing out his arm to sustain himself it was caught between the elbow and shoulder, in the fly wheel and torn off. He was immediately carried to the office of a surgeon, where some splinters were removed and the proper dressings applied to the shattered limb. He is likely to do well.

A girl named Margaret Payne recently committed suicide in Washington, by taking arsenic.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The political and general intelligence by the Steamer Columbia, although fifteen days later than previous advices, is of not much interest. No new light is thrown upon the relations between this Country and Great Britain, and indeed none was expected. No farther debate upon the subject has been had in either House of Parliament. The tone of the Press, with regard to the imprisonment of McLeod has lost much of its furious bluster, and the advices from this Country subsequent to the reception of Mr. PICKENS's Report, tended greatly to diminish the asperity and bitter rage which that document excited. All the leading London journals are of the decided opinion that no war will grow out of it; they acquiesce, very generally also, in the propriety of McLeod's standing trial at our judicial tribunals, before the Government interferes for his safety.

The Inaugural Address of our deceased President was received in England, by the Patrick Henry, on the 26th ultimo. The comments upon it, of course, were various as the commentators: the general impression, however, was that it was thoroughly democratic—more so, indeed, than they had expected. The Times, especially, is greatly surprised at the 'ultra-democratic theory of government' propounded by Gen. Harrison. The Times proceeds to apply the doctrines contained in the Address to the case of McLeod. In conclusion, it says:

"It is evident that with these principles General Harrison cannot interfere to rescue Mr. McLeod from the assumed jurisdiction of the State of New-York, either before or after trial, to whatever extremities the authorities of that State may think proper to proceed, in the (we trust improbable) event of his conviction."

"Whether upon these principles the United States ought not to be considered as a fraternity of nations united in a league offensive and defensive against the rest of the world, without any mutual responsibility of control, rather than as a single nation—whether it is possible for the relations of such a body with other members of the family of Christendom to be established on any fixed or satisfactory basis—whether such a state of things can be reconciled with that code of international law which has hitherto governed the intercourse of the civilized world, are questions which, however existing disputes may terminate, it will be of the utmost importance for the Governments, both of Europe and of America, seriously and solemnly to consider."

The London Despatch, holds the following language:

"The Inaugural Address of General Harrison, on the occasion of his induction into the Presidency of the United States, was delivered at Washington on the 4th inst. We have given this document elsewhere, at some length. Its character is perfectly pacific, while it is noble and dignified, and affords a singular and striking contrast to the unmeaning speech which is delivered in the House of Peers on the occasion of a new sovereign coming to the throne. The address carries its own conviction, and therefore requires no observations from us; but we recommend to our readers an attentive perusal of it feeling assured that more than ordinary gratification will result. Though General Harrison has been returned by the Whigs, in opposition to the Democratic party, his principles are more moderate than those of the opponent set up against him."

In the British House of Commons on the 23d ult. a bill was introduced recommending a property tax as a substitute for excise and customs. It elicited but little debate and was negatived 40 to 27, in a thin House.

In the House of Lords on the 26th, in answer to a question on the prospect of a commercial treaty with France, Lord Melbourne said,

"That negotiations had been in progress on this subject up to a few months ago, and they had been brought to such a point that there was every reason to hope for a speedy and successful termination of them. Circumstances, however, to which the noble viscount then alluded, had taken place in the last year, and had interrupted the negotiation, which had not since been renewed. The misunderstanding was now, however, at an end (hear, hear); and there was every reason to hope that the negotiation would be renewed, and that it would lead to an arrangement between the two countries which would promote the interchange of their respective productions to the great benefit of both (hear, hear). He was rejoiced to find that all parties in this country, at least, were desirous of maintaining a friendly understanding with France (hear, hear); and he entirely agreed with the opinion of the noble viscount, that nothing could be more calculated to forward and maintain that understanding than a free commercial intercourse between the two nations."

The bill doing away with the disabilities heretofore imposed on Jews, with regard to holding offices has passed its third reading in the House of Commons by a large majority. It met however with strenuous opposition.

Emigration to this country and to the various British Colonies is becoming more brisk. It is stated that there are now thirty vessels in the London and St. Katharine docks, fitting out to convey emigrants to Sydney, Hobart Town, Canada, New-York, and to the infant colony of New-Zealand, which are to sail during the month of April, and they will carry out in all about 5000 passengers. The ships bound to New-Zealand take out bricks as ballast.

A brig was lost off Penzance, in Cornwall, on the 23d March. Her crew were rescued by a revenue cutter. A boat belonging to Penzance, in which five men made an attempt to proceed to the brig for the purpose of taking off her crew, was swamped, and the five men were drowned. They left twenty-six children to lament their loss.

A Liverpool paper of the 3d says that notification was made at Lloyd's, requiring tenders for transports to convey 1600 men with 77 officers, to Halifax and Quebec, whither it is reported 4000 men are ultimately destined.

In the House of Commons, on a motion to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into the state of Newfoundland, Mr. Pakenham made the following statement with regard to that Colony:

"Its population, which consists of about 75,000 or 80,000, is about equally divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics. The majority of this population is occupied solely in the fisheries, and the proportion of respectable land-holders and merchants is exceedingly small. The colonists of every party having concurred to press the Government for a representative constitution, no blame for having granted one could fairly be imputable to Ministers. But excess and violence soon began to disturb the elections; persons of the lowest cast were returned to the Assembly, and the mercantile and other important affairs of the Colony have been thrown into confusion."

"A gentleman having had a personal quarrel with a Member of the Assembly, was seized for a breach of privilege; and the Chief Justice, having liberated him on *habeas corpus*, was himself ordered into custody by the Assembly. The most respectable parties in the Colony had transmitted petitions on these subjects to the British Government and Legislature. Meanwhile, the state of affairs had become worse, and one of the most violent of the disturbers had been promoted to an important office. Last December an election had taken place, during which very serious riots and personal outrages were committed, and two houses burned to the ground."

"The Governor, on meeting the Colonial Legislature, stated these facts to them in the strongest terms, and told them that unless such scenes could be prevented by law, the Colony would justly be deemed unfit for a representative Constitution. Circumstances like these were surely a foundation for the inquiry he sought; but he would not go into the Committee with opinions in any way pledged upon the question whether the Representative Constitution of Newfoundland should be continued or repealed."

FRANCE.—The pacific tendency of President Harrison's Address gave great satisfaction to all reflecting men in Paris, although many who had been joyfully expecting a war between the United States and Great Britain which should prove advantageous to France, were bitterly disappointed.

The Paris justification bill has been under discussion in the Chamber of Peers since the 17th ult. It will unquestionably pass that body though not without a most formidable opposition.

The Minister contains an ordinance calling out the contingent of 80,000 men, and if under any circumstances the

number should fall short of that amount, it is to be completed by such of the conscripts of former years as have not been yet called upon to serve.

In another place will be found the official account of an attempted insurrection at Marseilles.

A letter from Milan mentions the following melancholy termination of the life of Field Marshal Count Radetzky, Commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Italy:—"This distinguished officer had for some time been afflicted with a complaint in his eyes, which at length degenerated into a cancer. For a long while no one would venture to acquaint him with the real state of the case, but at last his physicians, on being urged by him to tell the truth, explained the dangerous nature of the disease. He received the information with apparent firmness, but as soon as he was left alone in his chamber, he took one of his pistols, which always hung by his bedside, and shot himself. The Austrian army has thus lost one of its most able commanders."

## HINTS FOR A NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Editor of the Tribune.

I see you have set about the work of answering *The Sun's* evils against a National Bank, and endeavoring to suggest the outlines of such a Charter as will avoid its hostility and yet meet the wants and necessities of the Country. I think you have undertaken a hard task; and as I am probably better acquainted with the disposition and nature of *The Sun* managers than you are, I think I can help you. Here are the outlines of such a fiscal agent of the Government as I will warrant to give entire satisfaction to those gentlemen:

1. Capital according to circumstances, to be paid in in depreciated and fluctuating State Stocks.
2. Location on the sharp corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, but that of redemption to be somewhere in the back-woods of Ulster County, that a catamount could not climb to without breaking his neck.
3. No Directors or impertinent overseers whatever, but a President appointed by himself and his Clerk made Cashier by the same authority; the former having entire and unmolested control.
4. Rate of interest from 1 to 3 per cent. *per week*, according to the necessities of the borrower.
5. No nonsense of specie redemption, but the notes to be swapped for others when any body insists on it, and will stand a shave to get rid of them.
6. In case of a run on the Wild-Cat Redemption Office aforesaid, the Peter Funk in charge to weigh out cents very deliberately at the rate of six an hour until the creditor's patience is exhausted, and he is forced to take back the rags.
7. Moses V. Beach, by the terms of the Charter, to be perpetual President and factotum.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the outlines of a National Bank which would secure the enthusiastic and vehement support of your amiable neighbors, and in their eyes be strictly, palpably Constitutional and safe.

Your humble servant,

Rep. Doe.

THE BIBLE AND ITS LITERATURE. An Inaugural Address, By Edward Robinson, D. D., Professor of Literature in the Union Theological Seminary of New-York. Office of 'The American Lecturer,' 36 Park Row.

We listened to this Address at the time of its delivery with the highest gratification; and we are greatly rejoiced that it has been presented to the public in a permanent and generally accessible form. The teaching which it embodies, and enforces with great vigor and clearness, are of the highest importance to the well-being of the Christian Church, and are clothed with double importance at this time, especially, when there is so general a tendency to lose sight of them altogether. The necessity that the candidate for the Holy Ministry should become thoroughly versed with Bible literature, and should make himself perfectly familiar with all the sources whence light may be drawn to illustrate the sacred pages, is vigorously urged; and the several branches of Biblical study—the original Greek and Hebrew languages—the Theory and Rules of Interpretation—Biblical History, Antiquities, Chronology, Geography and Natural History, are detailed and commented on in succession, and some excellent remarks upon the spirit in which these studies should be commenced and carried on, are subjoined. Dr. Robinson is one of the most able and learned divines in this country; indeed, his reputation for thorough scholarship and an intimate acquaintance with ancient as well as modern Biblical science are much better appreciated abroad than at home. In his accession to the Chair of Biblical literature, the Institution has gained a strong and thoroughly furnished officer. The Pastoral Charge by Rev. J. Patton, is also contained in this pamphlet.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—No. CXXVXV. For March, 1841. American Edition, Vol. XV, No. 11. NEW-YORK, JENNINGS MASON.

TYLER'S 'History of Scotland' is the subject of the opening paper in this number of the London Quarterly. The particular topic discussed, is the much vexed question as to the guilt or innocence of Mary, Queen of Scots, with regard to the murder of Darnley. It attempts to resolve the doubts which Mr. Tyler entertains upon this point, by evidence brought to light by his own work. The writer contends that there is not the slightest ground to believe that Mary had any share in this atrocity, and nothing but the vaguest conjecture to lead to the belief that she had any foreknowledge of it. The second article is a review of various works on Russia and the North of Europe, giving interesting sketches of scenery and character, and valuable remarks on the trade, manufactures, &c., of that Empire. The work of Mrs. Hamilton Gray on the Etruscan Tombs, is made the subject of a review deeply interesting to the classical scholar, and a valuable account of the history of that almost entirely unknown country, of their manners, their paintings and architecture. It is written with vivacity, and a warm interest in the character and fate of this ancient confederation. The State of Society and Education in France, is the subject of a very interesting paper, of which we may give some further account at some future time. It examines the history of that country with a view to show that nations have now-a-days more to fear from an internal barbarism—from the effects of reckless, able, law-defying men, who have no reverence for law or order, and who yearn only for excitement, adventure and personal aggrandizement—than from the efforts of outward foes. A good account, though not in all respects sufficiently clear, is given of the Universities and other educational establishments of France. The correspondence of the Committee of Public Safety in the time of the French Revolution, is also made the subject of a vigorous paper, portraying the atrocities of that terrible time, and the fierce destroying spirit which actuated some of the prominent agents in its awful events. Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet on the Northern Eastern Boundary Question, is reviewed at length, with a great deal of flippancy, and apparent contempt. The same course of reasoning which has been pursued again and again by the English writers on this subject, is brought forward, arriving at the same conclusion, that the right of Great Britain to the territory in dispute is perfectly clear and indisputable. It thinks, of course, that 'no man in any part of the United States, whose candor and good sense is not obscured by some party or local interest, can look at the question without feeling the strong conviction that the British line is that which must best express the original intentions of the parties.' The article is written with ability, and contains good suggestions as to the course of conduct which should be adopted, by both parties, while the question is pending. The concluding paper is an attempt to show that Popery and the Romish Priests are at the bottom of all the suffering and degradation, physical, moral and political, of 'unhappy Ireland.'

## By this Morning's Southern Mail.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The ship Commerce, Capt. John arrived at New Orleans on the 12th inst., from Rio Janeiro having made the passage in 43 days. There was much stirring in the way of news. Great preparations were making for the coronation of the young Emperor, Don Pedro, a young lad only 16 years of age.

A large number of U. S. vessels of war had been in port during the last month. The U. S. frigate Potomac, also Decatur, Marion, Concord, and schooner Enterprise, comprised the fleet on the Brazilian station. The frigate Commodore was to sail for the East Indies in four days, the prize brig Malek Abdel, Lieut. Ogden, was to sail for the United States next day. The U. S. sloop Boston sailed thence for the East Indies. The sloop Dale, a Yorktown, accompanied by the store ship Relief, had sailed for the Pacific.

The New-Orleans Bee of the 12th, says that letters had been received that day in that city stating that President HARRISON lay at the point of death. The intelligence was doubted, because the letter was dated April 1st. The mails of the next day, however, dispelled their doubts, and cast a deep gloom of sorrow and sadness over the city.

It is stated in the New-Orleans Bee that Mr. Tera who was stabbed by his servant boy on board the steamer Clipper, some days ago, will recover.

The city of New-Orleans has been the scene of great excitement in consequence of the seduction of an orphan girl, under circumstances of peculiar aggravation: Al Hough has also been arrested, examined and held to bail the sum of \$5,000 on a charge of having perpetrated a brutal assault on the person of a girl eleven years of age. The case was one of most horrible atrocity and added to the intense excitement caused throughout the city by the occurrence first mentioned.

The Editorial charge of the Charlottesville, Va., Adocate has passed into the hands of Mr. Allan B. Magruder.

Col. Thomas Smith, for several years past a Delep in the Virginia General Assembly, died recently at Gloucester.